Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

62.47
1916-1917-
RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.
MAY 6 1916
LIBRARY
INDEXED
AUG 6 1920
U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Peyton Nurseries

T. R. Peyton & Sons
Boonville, Missouri

28 Years Actual
Experience in
the Nursery
and Orchard

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

MAY 6 - 1916
INDEXED

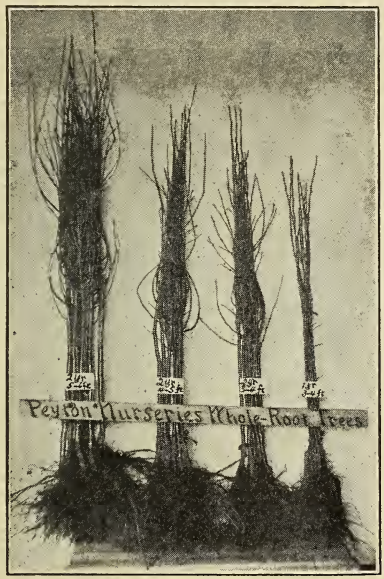
More Than a Quarter Century of Satisfactory Service is a Record to Be Proud of

IT has been our conscientious endeavor in all the years that we have grown nursery stock to first consider that most important point—quality.

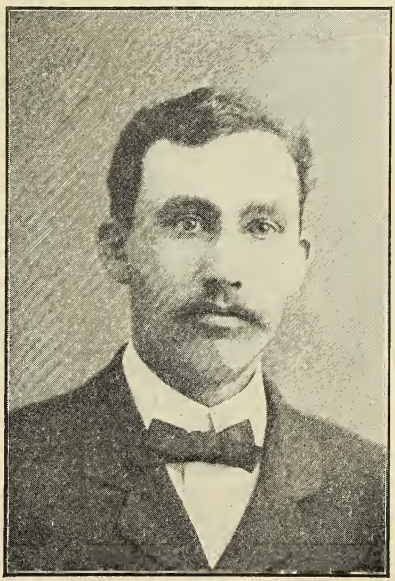
We have built up a name for ourselves in the nursery world, and among all growers of fruit; and hundreds of bearing orchards today stand as monuments to our untiring efforts, put forth in the production of true-to-name, hardy, productive stock.

Our satisfied customers are our greatest asset. Ask the man who planted Peyton stock, and follow his advice to prosperity through a productive orchard.

Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Missouri



Peyton—Quality Stock



T. R. Peyton, Business Manager

Better Nursery Stock Is Grown on Loess Soil

THE success or failure of either the home or commercial orchard hinges on the character and quality of stock planted, and the character of the nursery stock depends largely on the nature of the soil from which it sprung.

Thrifty, hardy qualities that go to make dollars and cents for you in the fruit game must be bred into the life of the tree or plant itself—*not only by propagation, but by the life and strength-giving properties that come from Mother Earth.*

The finest soil in the world for the production of nursery stock and fruit is the loess soil of the Missouri river bluffs. It is perfectly drained, which makes it workable at all times. It takes up and stores a surplus of water instead of allowing it to run off, does not freeze so deep and thaws out and dries off early in the spring. It does not bake or crust. It is the ideal soil for the production of quality nursery stock; it produces roots and thrifty wood and builds that foundation that in after years bring results in the shape of bountiful harvests.

Peyton Nursery Quality Stock is grown in this wonderful soil, which in itself is an assurance of your future success in orcharding.

"To make an orchard pay
You've got to spray."

After planting quality stock—take care of it. Don't plant an orchard and then trust to kind Providence to look after it. The judicious application of bug killers and fertilizers, cultivator and pruning shears will bring results.

Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

Packing House

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

All mail orders must be accompanied with CASH unless otherwise agreed upon. All orders sold through our agents to be paid for upon delivery of the stock at purchaser's railroad station or delivery point. We pack all orders free, and pay Freight or Express to any railroad station in the Middle-West, except on small mail orders amounting to less than $5.00. 50 trees of one kind, as 50 apple or 50 peach, at 100 rate, 500 at 1000 rate; less than 10 the "Each" rate governs.

SEASON OF DELIVERY

We begin digging and packing fall orders about October 15th, and continue shipping until freezing weather, some seasons as late as December 15th. Spring shipments begin about March 1st to 15th and continue until May 1st.

EARLY MAIL ORDERS

It is important that you place your order early, and for the benefit of those who do not care to spare all of the money when the order is sent, we will accept 10 per cent with order, and reserve the stock for you. Balance to be sent when you order the stock shipped.

OUR GUARANTEE

We pack all orders in first class condition, and guarantee safe arrival. Any order lost or spoiled in transit, we refill free.

We limit our varieties to the best standard sorts. Our varieties are pure and true to name, but should any mistake occur, we do not hold ourselves responsible for a greater amount than the purchase price.

REFERENCES

We have been engaged in the nursery business for over a quarter of a century, and conduct our business strictly along creditable lines. We are pleased to refer you to The Central National Bank, Farmers Bank, Citizens Trust Co., Commercial Bank or any business firm in Boonville, or any leading nursery in the United States with whom we have done business. We grow trees in large quantities, and sell to the largest nruseries in the country.

IMPORTANT

All varieties of fruits are arranged according to season of ripening. The earliest ripening sorts first, following with the next earliest throughout the season. The season of our apples extend from the early summer sorts to the latest winter keepers which will keep nearly until new apples ripen the next summer.

NUMBER OF TREES SUFFICIENT TO PLANT AN ACRE

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between rows by the distance between the trees in the row and divide into 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre.

Feet	Trees	Feet	Trees
1 by 1	43,560	12 by 12	302
2 by 2	10,890	13 by 13	257
3 by 3	4,848	14 by 14	222
4 by 4	2,722	15 by 15	193
5 by 5	1,742	16 by 16	170
6 by 6	1,210	17 by 17	150
7 by 7	888	18 by 18	134
8 by 8	680	19 by 19	120
9 by 9	537	20 by 20	108
10 by 10	435	25 by 25	69
11 by 11	360	30 by 30	48

Breeding Block in Our Nursery

Apples

The varieties described below are the best known in cultivation, their value having been well proved by thorough tests. The list comprises our principal stock of apples.

Varieties starred thus (*) are for home use only. All other sorts are the very best leading commercial sorts and should be planted in large quantities—for profit.

Small and medium trees are being planted by the largest orchardists in preference to large overgrown old trees, because they come into bearing just as quick and make long-lived orchards.

Early Harvest. (*) An old, well-known, pale waxy-yellow apple, with an occasional faint blush, tender flesh, brisk sub-acid, and a favorite with many. It is nearly round, somewhat flattened and the tree is healthy and strong growing, and bears good crops. July.

Red June. (*) Tree moderate size, upright grower, bears early; fruit of medium size, rather oblong; color dark red, and flesh white.

Yellow Transparent. A comparatively new variety that has proved to be one of the best for all purposes. Tree upright and vigorous; bears very early and is very prolific; fruit medium in size, clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white and very juicy. Late July.

Benoni. Excellent dessert quality; deep red on rich yellow; crisp, fine grained, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid; early to mid-July.

Duchess (Oldenburg). A large yellow-streaked with red apple of hardy Russian origin; a favorite because of its rich acidity and splendid cooking qualities. Indispensable in the North. Best commercial apple of its season.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Spreading, irregular and productive. August and September.

Maiden Blush. A beautiful apple, pale lemon yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh is white, tender, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. A standard market sort, and prices are always good. August to October.

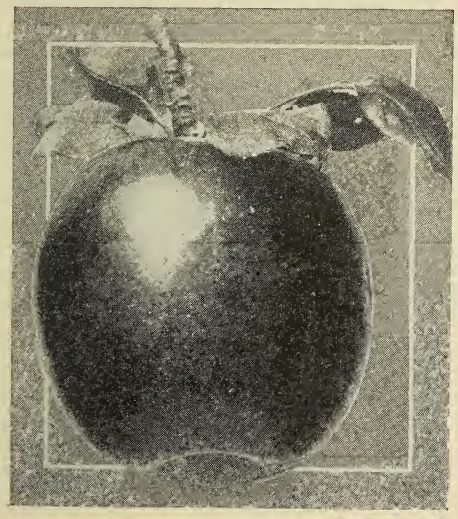
Wealthy. A large, smooth, handsome fall apple; a brilliant red all over. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. The best apple of its season and is grown successfully over a large territory. The one apple that is good over the entire United States. Of splendid quality; keeps until middle of winter and is popular on the market for cooking and eating. A young bearer and is very hardy. Begins ripening latter part of August and continues through September.

Rambo. (*) October to December. Sour. Yellow, striped. Fruit medium size, round,

Digging Peyton Trees

flat and smooth. Skin streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground. Flesh greenish white, very tender, rich, mild sub-acid. Of very good quality. Fine in nearly all localities.

Rome Beauty. November to February. Sour. Red striped. Fruit large, roundish, very slightly conical. Skin mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this new Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.



Jonathan

Jonathan. November until March. Red, striped. A beautiful dessert apple. Fruit of medium size, regularly formed, roundish and slightly conical. Skin clear and smooth, the ground color being clear, light yellow, nearly covered by lively red stripes, deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun. Flesh white, sometimes a little pinkish, very tender and juicy, with a mild sprightly flavor. Hardy, productive, moderately vigorous. Fruit is one of the best in quality and profitable for table or for market.

Grimes Golden. December to February. Extra hardy. Yellow, not striped. Fruit is above medium size, round or slightly oblong. Skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled with large russet dots. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, rich and juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. It succeeds over a large extent of country, and endures severe cold without injury.

Talman Sweet. (*) November to March. Sweet. Yellow, not striped. Fruit medium size or rather large, round, slightly conical. Color clear, light yellow, with a clear brownish, distinct line running from stalk to apex. Flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor.

Huntsman. Large to very large, deep yellow, usually blushed; firm, juicy, rich aromatic, mild sub-acid; a distinct flavor. November-December.

Missouri Pippin. Tree upright grower and early bearer; fruit medium in size, rich bright red; striped; flesh yellow; quality good. November to spring.

Grimes Golden

Gano. A seedling of the Ben Davis, resembling it in habit of growth, hardiness, size, shape and flavor; very dark red, often with an almost imperceptible stripe; more profitable generally than Ben Davis on account of its color. November to spring.

Ben Davis. Often criticised, it is still in great demand; large, round and smooth, and a good bearer; hardy and thrifty, below the average in quality, it is still one of the best for cooking. November to spring.

Black Ben Davis. Ben Davis type. Tree and flavor of fruit like the Ben Davis and Gano. It is often mistaken for Gano, which it resembles in shape and color, but is solid red, where Gano is inclined to show red stripe. Winter.

Delicious. Crisp, very juicy, good keeper. Cooks easily and requires no sugar. It is an "all-purpose" apple. A king commercially. Fine for dessert. A good cooking apple. There are many good apples, but if you want the best you want the Delicious.

York Imperial. Is being planted largely in all apple-growing regions, and is becoming more and more popular. It is large in size, the surface covered with mixed bright red. The apple is instantly recognized because of its lop-sided shape. December to April.

Stayman Winesap. Large, greenish yellow, splashed and striped; often nearly covered with dark red; firm, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; keeps late; bears regularly and young, often a half bushel on a five-year tree. While less brilliant in color than the old Winesap, it is adapted to a wider range of soils. December to spring.

Winesap. Bright deep red on yellow; flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; very good. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig. An exceptionally good apple of the Winesap family. Fruit large, round, dark red, with a cheek almost black when fully matured. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Winter.

Geniton (Rall's Janet). A favorite of our grandfathers, when it was a standard of excellence. In late years, however, planting of it has decreased, as it is not profitable commercially, the fruit becoming smaller as the tree ages. In quality it is very fine, a rich sparkling juice that is ideal for cider. We still recommend it for the home orchard. Will keep until spring.

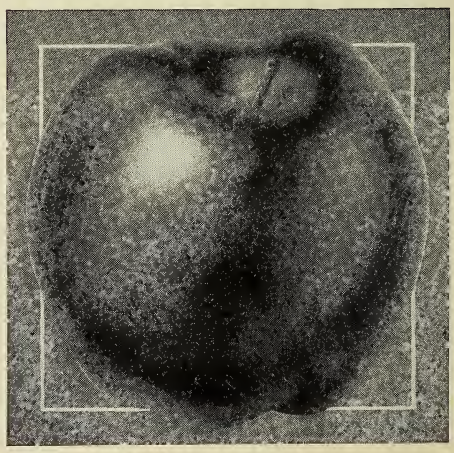
Ingram. Medium size; dark and light red in stripes; firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid; good; blooms late, largely planted for its keeping qualities; a Geniton seedling, better color.

Crab Apples

These varieties are entirely hardy, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they will also thrive equally well in the Middle or Southern states. Crab fruit is valuable for cider, preserves and canning, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for the dessert. Crab fruit is profitably grown for market.

Transcendant. Medium to large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; hardy, productive. August to September.

Hyslop. November. Red, not striped. Fruit large, roundish ovate, and produced in clusters. Color dark, rich red covered with thick blue bloom. Flesh inclined to yellow, sub-acid. Tree very hardy and vigorous.



Delicious

Burbank

Plums

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows most thriftily, and suffers less from curculio and black knot. As is the case in all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. Some varieties, especially the native Plums, are hardy and can stand the climate of the extreme North. Plums should be sufficiently pruned to prevent straggling growth, and to prevent the head from being too crowded. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

Abundance—One of the best Japan plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red, with distinct bloom and highly flavored; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank—Imported from Japan in 1885 by Luther Burbank. Fruit conical, large to very large; color dark metallic red on yellowish ground, skin medium, flesh yellow, firm, juicy; flavor rich and sugary. Tree very strong, wayward grower and requires frequent pruning.

Imperial Gage—Is best adapted to light, sandy soils; tree large, vigorous, hardy, very productive. Fruit oval, color dull greenish yellow, skin thin and tender; flesh golden yellow, juicy and firm.

Wild Goose—Large, rich crimson; flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious, with a full fruity flavor. The tree is a strong grower and very prolific. July.

Shropshire Damson—The best of all the Damsons. Flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly, and of fine quality. Tree is very productive and the variety is grown largely for market and for home use. Should be in every home orchard and in every fruit garden. September.

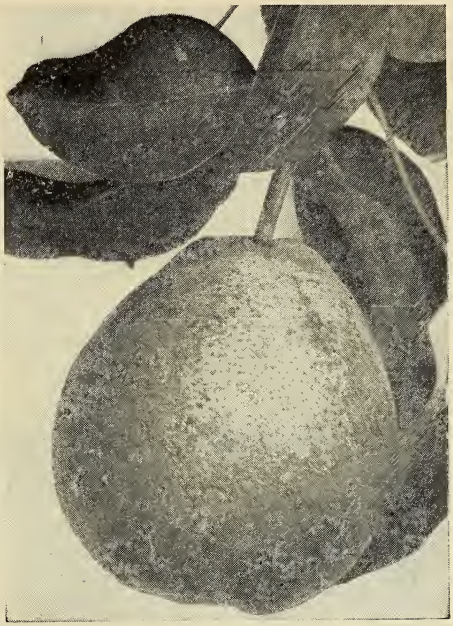
Pears

Nearly all pears should be picked from the trees before maturity, and ripened in the house. Summer pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before they are ripe. Autumn pears two weeks before they are ripe. Winter pears should be picked before they are in danger of frost.

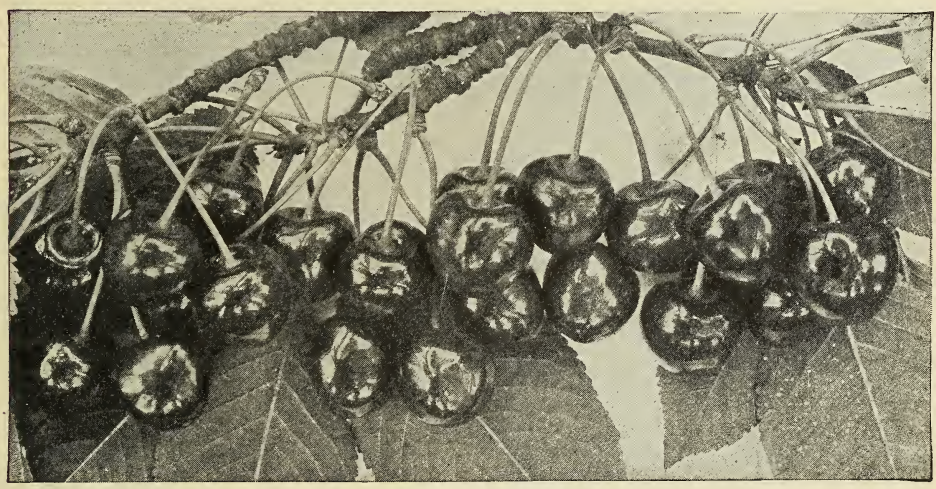
Seckel. September and October. Fruit small. Skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Very hardy, and remarkably free from blight. A prolific bearer.

Duchess. Generally planted as a dwarf and is more valuable when so planted; very productive; fruit very large and somewhat irregular; color dull greenish yellow; of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

Kieffer. The Ben Davis of the pear family. When properly ripened is fine, but it pays. In color, yellow and crimson; good for canning. Tree vigorous, with healthy, dark green foliage; an early bearer and productive. Ripens latter part of October.



Kieffer



Early Richmond

Cherries

Of all the fruits, the cherry is one of the tree fruits which serves a good purpose equally well in the dooryard, the fruit garden or commercial orchard. It is unequaled as an ornamental when in bloom, and its fruit is universally liked. The trees are of very easy culture, thriving well on almost any soil except that which is very wet, although doing its best in a well-drained loam. They are little subject to insects or disease, and require about the least pruning of any tree fruit.

CHERRIES—Continued

Early Richmond. Fruit medium size, juicy and acid; fine for cooking, and to eat when ripe; hardy and abundant bearer; popular. Trees of this variety planted in every district. The earliest cherry to ripen. The cherry is a dry land tree, will thrive and do well on high, dry land; needs but little moisture. Fruit unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Ripens during first of June.

Montmorency. Fruit ripens about ten days later than the Early Richmond. Fruit large, slightly lighter red color than Early Richmond; fine for cooking and canning. No matter how unfavorable the season, the Montmorency can be depended upon for some fruit; flesh fine, flavored sub-acid, rich. Tree good, upright grower, not spreading like Early Richmond; hardy, vigorous and productive, growing in every locality. Ripens middle of June.

English Morello. A fine cherry, an old and valued sort. Tree a good and regular bearer; tree not so long lived as some others. Flesh deep red and very juicy; nearly black when ripe. Ripens in July.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, black. Early to middle of June. Fruit quite large (often an inch in diameter), heart shaped, with an uneven surface. Skin bright black. Flesh dark, half tender, with an exceellent liver-like consistency, rich, very little acid, with a fine mild flavor.

Peaches

In planting peaches, cut back the trees severely. This is of the highest importance. The trunk should be reduced about one-third, and the side branches back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously.

Alexander. Medium size, round, red and white skinned, with creamy white flesh. Ripens extremely early, but is not of very good quality. Last of June.

Greensboro. Large, colored beautifully with crimson, with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy; excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; hardy; a profuse bearer.

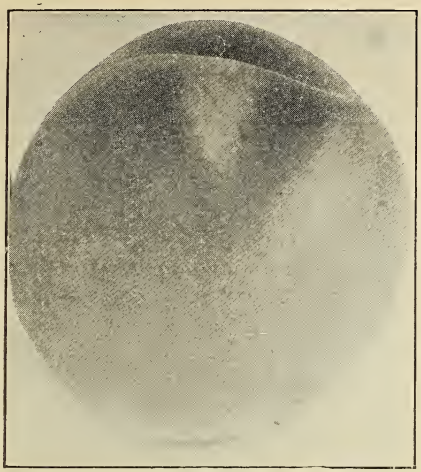
Carman. Large; resembles Elberta; skin tough, creamy white, with deep blush; flesh creamy white, tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of June.

Champion. The national favorite white peach. One that has made good money for peach growers every year. Its extreme hardiness insures a crop where others are a failure. It is large in size and splendid in beauty; the tempting pink-red cheek on creamy white ground makes a real picture.

Crosby. A medium-sized, round, yellow-fleshed peach, blushing red, a perfect freestone with a small pit, that is juicy and sweet. It is largely planted in some sections for commercial purposes. It is a good peach and can be planted with confidence.

Captain Ede. Originated in southern Illinois, and among the leading fruit-growers considered one of the best orchard peaches. Ripens with Crawford's Early. Freestone; very hardy; yellow, with carmine cheek.

Fitzgerald. Yellow and red. Flesh yellow. Season middle September. Origin, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, outside the "Canadian Peach Belt" in a cold section, where peach growing as a business was never made profitable with other varieties, but where Fitzgerald proves suitably hardy. Fitzgerald commences to bear fruit young. Fruit very large size; classed among the best for good quality fruit.



Elberta

Foster. Yellow, red cheeked; flesh yellow. Season early to middle September. Very large, handsome; juicy; only fairly hardy.

Elberta. Red. Flesh yellow. Season August 20. Fruit above average size, round. Skin golden yellow, covered with a crimson blush, very handsome. Flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, good quality. Entirely freestone. Elberta fruit can be gathered before it is ripe, and it will ripen up without rotting. A remarkably profitable market sort. Is being heavily planted for orchards. Bears transportation well. Tree vigorous, hardy, and comes into fruiting young.

Crawford Late. Red. Flesh yellow. Season late September. Fruit very large, roundish; surface yellow, with a broad dark red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, very juicy, rich, of good flavor. Tree productive. In color, size, quality and for general all-around good points, the Crawford Late will please. For home use or market it can be depended upon.

Stump. Red. Flesh white. Season, first of September. Fruit large, slightly oblong, with red cheek. Flesh white, with an excellent flavor, and free from the stone. Vigorous and productive.

Chinese Cling. A favorite peach in the South. Large size, oblong; the skin is creamy white, with faint flashes of red. August.

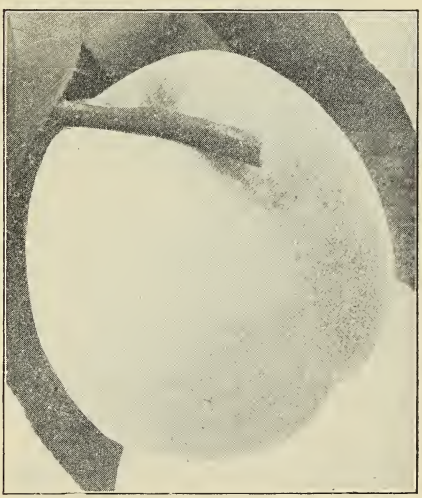
Dewey Cling. Superior to Heath in every respect. Very juicy and rich. Won the silver medal at Omaha and bronze medal at Buffalo expositions. Large, creamy white. September 15th.

Ortiz. A large white cling about the size of Elberta. Tree very hardy and productive. Sweet, rich and juicy. We are the exclusive growers of this excellent peach. September 20th.

Henrietta. A magnificent cling of large size; the skin is deep yellow, covered with bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. The tree is hardy, productive, and a sure bearer. A first class market sort. September.

Heath Cling. Large white peach, slightly tinged red, that is a standard of quality among cling peaches, the flesh being red and tender, and as luscious as a peach can be. It is a favorite with the housewives of the nation and we recommend its planting especially for home use. No family orchard is complete without several Heath trees. It ripens about September 15th.

Salway. A rather large, roundish yellow freestone, with a deep marbled brownish cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A late showy market variety of English origin. Last of September.



Crawford's Late

Received the trees you shipped me last fall, and they were all right; we were pleased with them.—W. S. Cook, Moniteau Co., Mo.

My trees came in good order, and oblige for same. Enclosed find money order to pay for same.—A. P. Campbell, Lafayette Co., Mo.

Trees received in good order. You surely know ohw to pack trees.—G. F. Dailing, Knox Co., Mo.

Many thanks for your prompt shipment. Everything was received in good condition.—Emmett P. Dyer, Saline Co., Mo.

Grapes

The soil for the grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked, and well matured, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable—a slope to the south or east is the best. If a northern incline must be had, only the hardy, early ripening sorts should be planted.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium; berries large; skin thin; flesh sweet; good quality; vine a moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early; valuable for market.

Brighton. Large shouldered bunch; berries medium large, dark red, tender, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic, very good in quality. Ripens early and is a standard red market grape.

Diamond. A white grape of high quality, melting and delicious, large clusters; hardy.

Delaware. Red grape of highest quality; delicate flavor and pleasing aroma. Bunches are small, compact and sometimes shouldered. Beerries are small, with thin, firm skin; flesh juicy, sweet and the standard of excellence among red grapes.

Worden. Another seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles, both in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. In the past few years the planting of the Worden has trebled, and it is fast taking its place as a standard market grape along with Concord and Moore's Early. It possesses most of the good qualities of Concord, and is better in some ways.

Concord. Black. Latter part of September. There is no variety as generally planted as this, extensive both as to the quantity of vines planted and the many localities where it is grown. The Concord succeeds well in most all parts of the country. The vine is a very vigorous grower, enormously productive, almost free from disease. Berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom. Bunch large, compact, shouldered. Skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet. A profitable market sort. The fruit is too tender for shipping long distances.

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin but tough, flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine a vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vines after ripening.

Currants

The currant combines hardiness, ease of culture, great and uniform productiveness, pleasant flavor and early ripening, making one of the most valuable fruits. They can be successfully planted spring or fall.

White Dutch. Full medium size, bunch rather long, yellowish white; good quality.

Fay's Prolific. One of the very best and most popular red currants. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry; of the finest quality; and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

Victoria. This grand late red variety is one of the best. On rich land it is about as large as Cherry. Bunch very large and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens late; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry delights in deep, exceedingly rich soil and thorough mulching. Gooseberries have never received the attention they deserve. The markets are scarcely ever fully supplied. Each year the demand is greater and no one will make a mistake in planting quite liberally of this most healthful, invigorating fruit.

Downing. Considered one of the most valuable varieties. Larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton. A medium size American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews. Fruit smooth, red, tender and very good.

The trees you sent me reached me in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness in sending more than was due me. Wishing you success in your line of business, I am sincerely yours.—D. B. Herndon, Cooper Co., Mo.

The trees came all right, and are in the ground. They were the kind I wanted, and larger than I expected to get. It is a good bill of stuff, and I am well pleased.—Frank Robinson, Boone Co., Mo.

I feel you have treated me fairly and right. And when in need of more nursery stock you shall have my orders as well as my influence if I have any.—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

I bought some trees from your nursery last spring that have proved quite satisfactory, andI should like to buy some more from you. Please let me hear from you as soon as convenient.—Prof. J. C. Jones, Missouri University, Columbia, Mo.

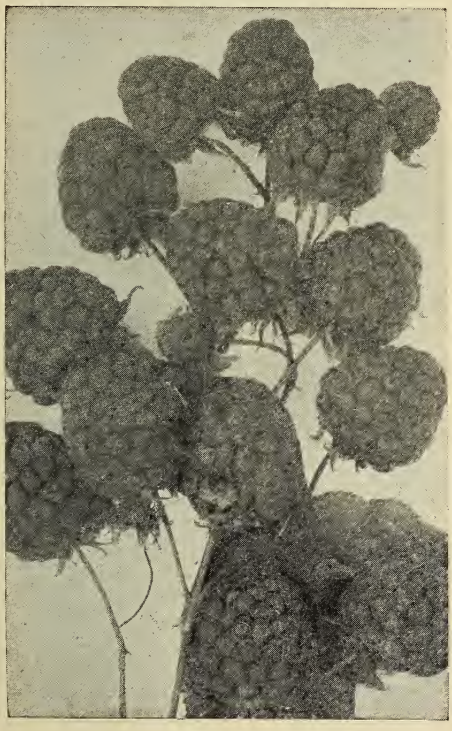
Raspberries

Set raspberries in rows that will admit of free cultivating. Five or six feet one way, by two or three feet the other way, allows enough room. Any good, strong, mellow soil, that is not too wet, and which has been deeply pulverized, will raise good raspberries.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; rich crimson. The fruit is so firm that it can be shipped hundreds of miles in good condition. Flavor sweet, rich and luscious. Very strong and hardy, standing the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any variety.

Kansas. Black. Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

Cumberland. In size and fruit is enormous, surpassing any other sort; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg. Possessed of great firmness and will stand long shipments; bush exceedingly healthy, shooting up straight, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit; ripens mid-season.



St. Regis

Kansas

St. Regis. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage.

Gregg. The best late blackcap and very popular for market. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good cultivation very productive. Berries large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is not entirely hardy, suffering during unusually severe winters. Requires good strong soil to produce best results. The standard blackcap by which others are judged.

Snyder

Blackberries

Early Harvest. This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy, will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns.

Mersereau. A new berry of sterling qualities. Large size, good quality, hardy and productive. Highly recommended.

Lucretia Dewberry. Handsome and luscious fruit; perfectly hardy, strong grower and very productive. Very profitable market fruit.

Asparagus

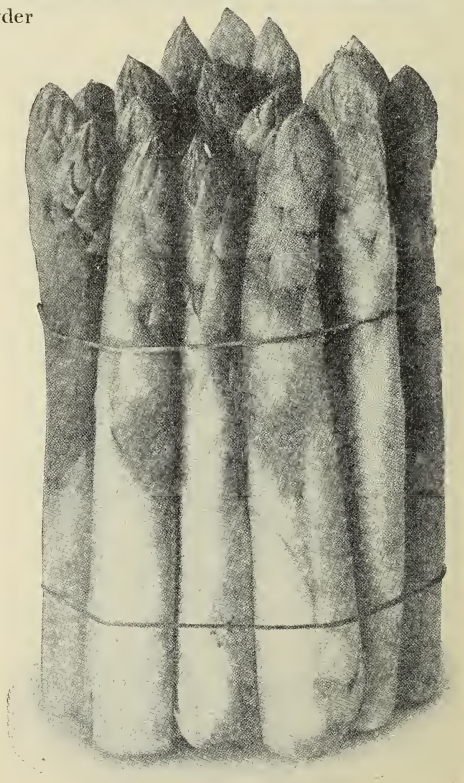
This delicious vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no other plant will give so much good, healthful food for so little outlay.

Conover's Colossal. Very large and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners; productive; always in demand.

Rhubarb (Pie Plant)

Rhubarb ranks among the best early vegetables. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Makes soil very rich.

Myatts Linneus. Early; large; tender; good quality.



Conover's Colossal

Strawberries

The strawberry is undoubtedly the queen of fruits. It is the first to ripen and the quickest to come into bearing. Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to any ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. For field culture set in rows three and one-half feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for gardens, 15 to 18 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. Orders must be made on separate order sheet from other kinds of stock, as they have to be packed separate and shipped separately.

(S)—Staminate or Perfect Bloomer. (P)—Pistillate or Imperfect Bloomer.

Senator Dunlap. (S). Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy; firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time.

Warfield. (P) This is perhaps the most universal favorite of all the strawberries. It has good color, hardiness, productiveness, and quality combined, and this with the fact that it makes a great number of plants, makes it a general favorite. The berries are fair, and uniform in size, very dark, waxy red, firm and beautiful; the plant is a clean, healthy, vigorous grower, sending out numerous runners, and making a thick matted row. Can be grown on bottom land, hillside, or hilltop, on rich soil, or poor soil. Plant a part of your patch to Warfield.

Haverland. (P) Exceedingly productive; fruit large and very fine; one of the most popular and well tested varieties; withstands drouth better than most kinds; color light, season early. Considered throughout the United States as a money maker in almost any climate. Demand for plants has always been much larger than the supply. You will not miss it by buying some Haverland. They are a good, sure berry.

Gandy. (S) This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit-growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best. It is very late and a big showy berry. Gandy is always quoted at the highest price in every market. It is the finest looking fruit and sells quickly at top prices.

Aroma. (S) This is our best and most profitable late strawberry. Aroma, we think, is known all over the country as the finest and most profitable of the very late varieties of strawberries. We will guarantee the fruit of Aroma to please all who give it a fair trial. It cannot well be beaten for quantity of fruit produced or in quality.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries

Americus. (S) The plants are strong growers, closely resembling the Francis in appearance, but more hardy, stronger and healthier. They make more new runners and the young plants are larger. The plants do not seem to be injured by fruiting in the fall. They stand the winter well, and the roots are bright and healthy in the spring, same as other kinds of strawberries that do not fruit in the fall. It seems to do its best on clay loam, although fine crops are grown on stony upland.

Progressive. This berry has now been on the market for four years and has made good in every way. Many years time and a great outlay in money have been spent in developing its fall-bearing qualities. Of all the fall-bearing varieties, the Progressive has been the greatest success. Plants are as hardy as the Dunlap and as free runners. Berries nearly as large, not quite so red and yet of better quality, ripening very early in the spring and continue until the ground freezes.

Apricots

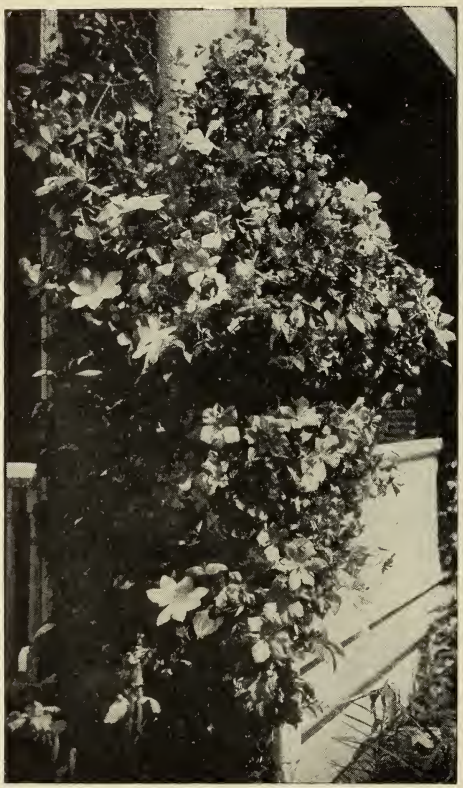
Royal. European. Large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun. Flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

Quince

Orange. Large, roundish, yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and flavoring. Productive. September.

The trees were all right. They are the nicest trees I ever put out.—C. R. White, Saline Co., Mo.

I received the trees in fine condition, and I think they are as fine a lot of trees as ever came in here.—Russell Cober, Hesperia, Mich.



Clematis, Jackmanni

Climbing Vines

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper. One of the finest vines for covering walls and trunks of trees, and affords shade quickly.

Clematis Jackmanni. This is one of the most popular large flowering varieties. The flowers are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. Considered best of its color.

Clematis Henryi. Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.

Hall's Honeysuckle. A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing yellow. Very fragrant. Covered with flowers from June to November.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is one flower in which it seems almost perfection has been reached. It is now taking first place among autumn-flowering plants. This is largely due to the splendid sorts that are being brought out in the Cactus and Decorative class.

Name colors you desire, and let us make your selection, and we will give you the best.

Tulips

These are the most glowing, brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant them thickly and lavishly in the fall, and they will reward you with abundant cheer during the cold, dull months of early spring. State color you desire, and let us make your selection and we will please you.

Hardy Shrubs

Spirea Van Houtei. One of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers. The autumn foliage is also very bright and attractive.

Lilac. The well known purple variety; always a standard sort.

Althea (Rose of Sharon). Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom. Colors pink, purple, red and white.

Snowball. An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

Hydrangea. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 2 to 3 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November.

Hydrangea

Roses

The popularity of the rose is greater today than ever before. Other flowers are in favor for a year or more and then are practically forgotten, but the rose is never in danger of being superseded by any other flower.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; the best white climbing rose.

Crimson Rambler. Red. The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put together. Strong grower, flowers in panicles of 30 to 40 blooms. Color bright vivid crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in large clusters and are a beautiful shell pink, of medium size and very double. A valuable new climbing rose.

Queen of Prairie. Bright rosy red, becoming a little lighter as the flowers open. Of good size and borne in clusters. A strong and vigorous hardy climbing rose that has long been a favorite.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective; good grower, free bloomer; one of the most popular roses. Especially valued for its large and elegant buds.

Hermosa. The old favorite; bright, rich pink, which is always in bloom. One of the best roses for massing in large beds.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all the roses. Blooms pink, clear and beautiful; stems long and free bloomer.

Mrs. J. Laing. A splendid rose, perfectly hardy, with immense flowers; full and double; borne in great profusion. Color clear, bright, shining pink; exquisitely shaded. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki). Very large, perfect form and snow white; long, pointed buds; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. The best hybrid perpetual yet introduced.

Margaret Dickson. White. One of the choicest of the June roses with flowers nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Pure, waxy, unblemished white.

Persian Yellow. Perfectly hardy. Flowers double, full and deep golden yellow in color; blooms very freely in June; finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Paeonies

Paeonies are among the most showy and useful of hardy plants. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern states, growing well in almost any situation or soil. Any color, double or single.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). A remarkable species, forming a dense, round, umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, paralleled to the stems; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

Mulberry, Russian. A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable for silk worm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities.

Maple, Silver (Soft). A rapid-growing, soft wooded tree, that is probably planted more largely in the Central states than any other. It attains great size and is very ornamental. Recommended for street, park, lawn and cemetery use. Where quick shade is wanted, nothing is better than Silver-Leaf Maple and Carolina Poplar.

Maple, Norway. The finest of all Maples. It is hardy, though slower growing than the Silver-Leaf Maple. It makes a massive tree of spreading, rounded form, with deep green and very dense foliage. For ornamental planting nothing is better.

Maple, Sugar. Similar to Norway Maple, though hardly as symmetrical in growth, and obtains greater height. The native Sugar Maple orchards are gradually disappearing and the planting of Hard Maple takes its place.

Poplar, Carolina. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade.

Poplar, Lombardy. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall screen-hedges. Always making a striking feature in any landscape.

Elm, American. The grandest of all North American forest trees. Its wide, arched top and very large form, easily distinguish it. It grows to immense size and for street, park or lawn planting nothing is better. It is long-lived and will stand the smoke of cities without injury. No tree is more beautiful or more satisfactory.

Forest Trees

Catalpa (Hardy Speciosa). A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white flowers appearing late in July. Because of its quick, straight growth, it is a favorite tree for commercial planting, for posts, telephone poles, railroad ties, etc. Many plantations of these are now growing .

Black Locust. Native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as being ornamental; flowers large, yellowish white; very fragrant.

Ornamental Hedge Shrubs

California Privet. Well-known variety; vigorous, hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.

Nut Trees

The growing of nut trees is not only a pleasant occupation, but intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. There is a growing demand among housewives for nuts. In these days when people are paying especial attention to the different food values, we are told that nuts are very nutritious, and when properly masticated are readily digested.

Pecan. A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

Chestnut. So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form, fruit, flower or foliage, it is unsurpassed.

Black Walnut. A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention.

Butternut. Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts are longer than those of black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor.

The trees raeched me yesterday. They are in prime condition, and the best trees I ever saw. I know the land on which your nrusery is, having seen it hundreds of times. There on the Missouri river, them pawpaws, grape vines and buternuts flourish from high water mark to the top of the bluffs. There is the best land in the world.—W. H. H. Allison, Albuquerque, New Mex.

Trees received, and are a nice lot, with fine roots It is a pleasure to receive trees taken up and handled like these.—Gabe Long, Howard Co., Mo.

Press of
Fruit-Grower and Farmer
St. Joseph, Mo.